

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.  
(INCORPORATED)  
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief  
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor  
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter

# THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the  
way to keep up with modern  
Knowledge is to read a good  
Newspaper.

Vol. XIX. Five Cents per Copy. BEREA, MADISON COUNTY KENTUCKY, JANUARY 24, 1918. One Dollar per Year. No. 30.

## The Fourteen Specifications on Peace

The world is at attention!  
President Wilson's address filled with soberness and truth silences, in a world of distress, all conflicting sentiment.  
We predict his fourteen specifications on peace, with few modifications will prove the final form of peace terms.  
The magnificent spirit of righteousness is a pre-eminent quality of the address. There is no bitterness, no vengeance, no threatening, no showing of teeth, but a straightforward proposal based upon a deep sense of justice for all parties concerned.  
We predict, unless some unforeseen complications arise, 1918 will see the signing of peace terms and the end of hostilities; but, with this the greatest battle of the war seems yet to be fought and the darkest days yet to come to Germany. May God hasten a just peace and terminate the reign of militarism on the earth.

## Revival Secrets

The working of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of men is no secret on the part of God. The secret if any lies within or without the reach of His workers and Evangelists, just as they may be open to, or unresponsive of the Holy Ghost.  
The pent-up-ness of His people as to their freedom is due to this one lack; the absence of the Holy Spirit.  
Much of the success in the great revival meetings is due to the co-operation of His people with His special men and women whom we term evangelists. The ability that these specialists may possess is utilized. Their common language and expression have their weight. "Hitting the saw dust trail" is one that belongs to Mr. Sunday only and would be without significance if used by another. God uses the talents that are loaned to His people.  
What are yours for extending His kingdom? Are you ready to co-operate with Dr. Williams in our coming series of meetings? Have you that freedom necessary?

## From Camp to College, and Then to France!

Berea Receives a Master Preacher for the Coming Revival

Great revivals mark Berea's history under the leadership of such men as President Frost, Doctor Lamar, the Revs. Knight and Neighbour, whose services honored of God have turned hundreds of young lives to the path of life.

This year Berea is especially fortunate in securing the father of the Tabernacle Movement, Dr. M. B. Williams, President of the Association of Evangelists, for the annual revival meetings in the College. He is a lecturer of ability, a powerful preacher, a successful revivalist of wide experience, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa bear ample witness to his power in hundreds of conversions. Naturally such a man is in demand.

The Y. M. C. A. have him now at Camp Taylor, Louisville, holding services every day for the men in khaki. His influence there is certainly marked and he is doing great good with the large audiences that gather nightly to hear him.

He comes to Berea from Camp Taylor for just one week of service, and later after concluding his work at Louisville he is scheduled to sail

for France to work in the Y. M. C. A. huts at the front.  
Every Christian man and woman



DR. M. B. WILLIAMS

in College and town, every Christian student, should pray most earnestly for God's blessing to rest on his coming. February 3rd to 10th is the date.

### CONTENTS

- PAGE 1.—Editorials: The Fourteen Specifications on Peace; Revival Secrets.—From Camp to College and then to France.—Our Own State News; U. S. News; World News.
- PAGE 2.—Departmental Columns.
- PAGE 3.—Story, Germany Guilty of Barbarities, In Learned Bologna, My Secret, Comic Column.
- PAGE 4.—Locals.
- PAGE 5.—Local News Articles; Berea College Honor Roll.
- PAGE 6.—Mountain Farming: Boys' Agricultural Club Report.—Local Farmers to Get Nitrate.—Cincinnati Markets.—Home Department: A Whole Dinner in One Dish.
- PAGE 7.—International S. S. Lesson.—Sermon.—Handicraft for Girls.—Boy Scouts.—Use Parcel Post to Market Eggs.
- PAGE 8.—Eastern Kentucky News Letters.

"I like THE CITIZEN very much and look for it each week as I enjoy the letters and other news and hope it will be taken in every home in Kentucky." How much happier would many a home be if THE CITIZEN were permitted to be a weekly visitor.

"I am enclosing money order for THE CITIZEN another year. I want it in the 'Trenches Over There.' THE CITIZEN is like a confidential friend, and it so often takes the place of letter I don't get."

"I am receiving THE CITIZEN and it certainly dispels gloom which every soldier must face at times. THE CITIZEN fills a place in my life which letters and other periodicals have failed for they cannot give me the information of the College and my old friends that THE CITIZEN does each week."

There is no use talking, THE CITIZEN does please the boys who are fighting our battle. Why not add a little sunshine to your friends' lives by sending them THE CITIZEN a year? We make every change of address on our mailing list as soon as notified. Help win the war by keeping the boys in good spirits.

A Berea boy who is in the service of his country writes that he can't get off to Sunday School but by having THE CITIZEN he is able to keep up his Sunday School lessons and enjoys the news from home. If you have a friend in the service you will do him a greater favor than you know by sending him THE CITIZEN as a present.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

A campaign of patriotic education for Kentucky, especially for the rural districts, is to be conducted by the State Council of Defense with a view to arousing the people of the State to the meaning of the war.

Chief of Police F. E. Messer, fifty years old of Hazard, was tabbed in the neck while making an arrest and is lying at his home in a critical condition. William Summers, mine foreman at the Walker's Branch mine, is in jail suffering from a bullet wound through the leg, held for stabbing Messer. Summers, who is about fifty years old, was arrested by Messer on a charge of drinking.

Clayton Campbell and Frank Hubbell were arrested at Whitesburg on warrants sworn out by Judge Samuel Collins charging them with bootlegging whiskey. Quick justice was meted out to them, and the former was assessed a fine of \$200.00 and twenty days in jail, the latter \$100.00 and twenty days in jail.

John Taylor, aged thirty-five, an engineer on the Norfolk and Western, east of Whitesburg, was killed and two others injured in a freight wreck which smashed several cars at a point near Coeburn. Taylor was pinned under debris of the cars for several hours, and when finally taken out was dead.

An automobile smash-up occurred at a point near the Virginia border, Letcher County, when machines driven by Doctor Cox and Orbin Carter came together. Both machines were masses of ruins. One of the three passengers on Carter's car was seriously injured; others given narrow escapes.

When the task of copying the names and addresses on the 175,000 food pledge cards signed by the people of Kentucky is completed permanent organization of the food supply army in this State will be completed.

Vindication of the course of Geo. L. Sehon, superintendent, other officers and the Executive Committee and State Board of Directors of the Kentucky Children's Home Society in their conduct of the affairs of the society was contained in the report of the findings of Eustace L. Williams, Commissioner of the Circuit Court, which was submitted Tuesday.

The car shortage situation remains serious in the Elkhorn coal fields surrounding Whitesburg, while reports from both the Cumberland and Big Sandy valleys say practically the same conditions exist. Not until the weather conditions make a general improvement will the car situation improve, is the opinion of operators. Coal from the Elkhorn field goes to the Great Lakes' markets and the heavy snow and intense cold have tied up the cars.

Individuals and business organizations must report to revenue collectors each payment of \$800 or more made during 1917 to any person or corporation. Officials estimate that between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 returns must be made under this regulation, which replaces the provision of the old law that income taxes were to be withheld at the source, and will furnish the Government information for checking up income tax returns.

Strict orders have been issued to enlisted men and officers at Camp Zachary Taylor warning them to maintain secrecy of all military activities at the cantonment. The order says: "Grave and avoidable danger to the safety of our forces and the success of our operations is being caused by the giving of information by officers and enlisted men to members of their families, their friends and the public in general."

**Serious Railroad Wreck**  
The early North bound passenger train met with what might have been a very serious wreck one mile south of Conway this morning. The train was being pulled by a double header when the second engine left the track accompanied by five cars. The engineer and fireman were injured but it is thought not seriously. Express messenger and postal (Continued on Page Five)

## GARFIELD ORDER NECESSARY TO WIN--WILSON

President Consulted by Fuel Chief Before Drastic Action Was Taken.

## U. S. INDUSTRIES SHUT DOWN

Exemption Rulings Indicate Effect of Mandate Will Be Less Drastic Than Expected—War Work Is Rushed and Ships Will Be Able to Sail Soon.

Washington, Jan. 21.—With both branches of congress railing against the drastic order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, but with the business men of the nation loyally responding to the terms of that order, the 28 states east of the Mississippi river virtually suspended manufacturing industry.

The president issued a brief statement to the people of the United States justifying the Garfield order as a necessity of war, and the fuel administrator issued a supplemental statement outlining the situation as it exists.

**"Order Necessary"—Wilson.**  
President Wilson issued the following statement:

"I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order was issued and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity.

"This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved.

"It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away. It is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways. It is absolutely necessary that our people should be warned in their homes if nowhere else, and halfway measures would not have accomplished the desired ends.

**Calls on People for Sacrifice.**  
"If action such as this had not been taken we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food or coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months.

"I have every confidence that the result of the action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war.

"We are upon a war footing and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

### Letter to Senate.

Doctor Garfield's letter to the senate follows:

"Permit me to confirm the message which I sent to you by Mr. Baker, clerk of the senate.

"It is my earnest desire that the members of the senate should know that as an executive officer of the government I would not willingly treat a request of the senate with other than the greatest respect. The order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States was issued only after deliberate consideration, and with, I firmly believe, aid effectively in providing coal for domestic consumers, for the prompt bunkering of the carrying necessary for shipping of ships carrying necessary war material abroad and for the relief of the serious congestion of the docks and at many points in the section covered by the order.

**Delay Would Add Confusion.**  
"I still believe it should stand. To delay the application of the order would only add to the congestion. It would be but natural that industry, in the interval, would redouble its efforts to increase supplies on hand.

"To permit factories with a coal supply to operate during the period of suspension would allow many producing articles least essential to the war to continue, while some producing articles the most essential would be compelled to shut down. Moreover, continued production by those well supplied with coal would delay if not defeat the relief contemplated by the order.

"I should add that the resolution was presented to me at 6:35 p. m. yesterday afternoon, and that the order was signed at 5:45."

### Lawrence Made Aid to Haig.

London, Jan. 21.—Among the many drastic changes Field Marshal Haig is making at British headquarters in France, according to the Times, is the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert A. Lawrence as his chief of staff.

## SHORT LINES RELEASED

U. S. Not to Take Over All Railroads, Says McAdoo.

Need for War Purposes the Test, but Nobody Is to Be "Ripped Up the Back."

Washington, Jan. 21.—Director General McAdoo was summoned before the senate interstate commerce committee to explain the operation of government administration of railroads.

Mr. McAdoo said certain so-called short line railroads would be released from government operation as soon as investigations now under way determined that such operation was not necessary.

In explaining the purposes of the administration railroad legislation, Mr. McAdoo said he did not propose to keep control of any unnecessary lines or have the government compensate those not taken over.

"As far as I can see after three weeks' preliminary investigation," said Mr. McAdoo, "I don't contemplate taking over any roads not necessary for the government's war purposes, and if some interests necessarily get hurt by it, they will have to stand it."

Director McAdoo was told by senators that small independent short lines feared bankruptcy if the government took control of the large trunk lines and that the government should take over all railroads, large or small.

"I can't tell yet what will be essential for the purposes of the war," Mr. McAdoo replied. "The treasury, already overburdened, can't be called upon to reimburse for real, imaginary or indirect injury. I don't think the government should draft into its service a needless railroad any more than it should draft a cripple into the military service. There is no intention to do any injustice to the short lines. They will be helped as far as possible, consistent with the needs of the nation."

Chairman Smith suggested that the short lines are in a difficult situation because of the sudden transition of the transportation systems from a competitive to a controlled basis.

"It seems to me," Mr. McAdoo replied, "that the short lines are hollering before they're hit. The bill ought to provide compensation for railroads only that are really used and injured."

"There is no disposition to rip anybody up the back. It's the government's desire to treat small as well as big roads as equitably as is possible as far as is compatible with public use and interest. All the lines excluded from government control ought to be kept going, encouraged and treated by the government with utmost fairness and consideration."

Senator Robinson (Dem.) of Arkansas asked Mr. McAdoo to tell the committee why government operation of railroads was necessary.

Mr. McAdoo replied that he did not think he could add anything to what already had been said, but he thought it necessary to get better co-operation of the transportation systems for the war.

"Is it your opinion that the congestion of the railroads resulted from lack of facilities or the lack of proper use?" asked Chairman Smith.

"Both. It grew out of the lack of facilities and the failure of the separate railroads to co-ordinate."

## AGREE TO SPLIT UP RUSSIA

Partitioning of Country, Said to Be Plan of Executive Committee of the Bolsheviks.

Stockholm, Jan. 21.—The central executive committee of the Soviet (bolshevik) has consented to the partitioning of Russia, said a dispatch from Petrograd. The plan is to set up a confederation of national republics, each to have its own government, but all to be loosely under the authority of Petrograd.

The plan is included in a general program of reform, drawn up for presentation to the constituent assembly.

Among the other provisions in the list of reforms are these:  
Confiscation of banks, mines, industries, railways, forests, and all the land by the bolshevik government.

## TROTSKY TURNS ON FRIEND

Bolshevik Leader, Supreme in Russia, Imprisons Man to Whom He Owes His Liberty.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 21.—A protest published by the social Socialist Democrats shows that the bolsheviks have confined in the S. S. Peter and Paul fortress in Petrograd a number of socialist opponents of Foreign Minister Trotsky, including several of the most prominent of the former revolutionary leaders in Russia. Among them is M. Baramon, who has been known since the first days as a tireless agitator for freedom. It was he who succeeded in having Trotsky liberated by the provisional government.

## WORLD NEWS

During the week there has been much activity on the western front of the war. German soldiers have been pouring into Belgium in large numbers in preparation for some move. What the nature of this will be is not yet apparent. At present the attacks are being made at various points and not centered in one great drive. The English casualties have been growing greater and average about three thousand a day.

The peace conference at Brest-Litovsk is not reaching any decisive result. Neither side will give in on the matter of removing the German troops from soil of Russian Poland where they are established. The bolshevik leader, Trotsky, in leaving the conference desired the German foreign minister to know that the plan to secure a peace was not to be considered as needed. The militarist party, however, are not likely to meet the terms made by the Russians.

Turkey has signified a desire to make peace terms with Russia and has offered large concessions to that end. Among others is a provision for the free passage of the Dardanelles of which Russia has been deprived for years. Russia, however, is unwilling to make the peace because it requires the giving up of some places in Asia Minor now held by her.

The Ex-Premier of France, M. Caillaux, is becoming more deeply involved in the charge for treason against him. He is known to have had relations with German agents, and would have blocked his country from resisting Germany's purposes if he had been able. For some time he has been in South America and when he left the German government ordered that he be spared if the vessel in which he was a passenger should be sunk. The revelation of the case is partly due to correspondence to German agents taken by the secret service of the United States. This evidence was turned over to France at her request.

The Constituent Assembly which was to frame a constitution for Russia opened during the week. The bolshevik party expected to control it and to shape a government after their own desire. It soon became evident that they could not do this and the Assembly was dissolved. A violent struggle is likely to follow and new elements in the Russian situation may soon make themselves felt. The two leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, are in conflict because of jealousy and different opinions, and confusion increases.

The peace feeling is growing very strong in Austria-Hungary. The foreign minister, Czernin, not long since expressed the belief that the Wilson terms might become the basis of a settlement. There are violent strikes on the railroads and elsewhere and the Emperor Karl is not disposed to follow the expansionist policy of the military party of Germany. Moreover, the food shortage is most severe in Austria of all the countries at war.

Doctor Ussher, a missionary from Turkey, is traveling in the United States and has many important things to say. He gives some impressions of Turkey that differ from the common reports. According to these statements the bulk of the Turkish people are not in sympathy with the action of their government in joining the central powers but they have been helpless to oppose. It is charged that Germany has stripped Turkey of its gold money, taking something over \$700,000,000, and leaving its place only the German paper notes. It is reported that a quarter of a million Turkish soldiers, under German leadership in the Palestine campaign, have deserted.

A commission of Mexicans has started for Japan on a Japanese vessel. They speak of their purpose as legitimate, since they are to make a treaty with Japan and arrange for the purchase of munitions of war. Such a movement is naturally an object of interest and perhaps of suspicion to the United States but there is yet no reason to believe that the object of the commission is anything else than a proper exchange.